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A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Subject Being Widely Discussed at This Time

The subject of a state normal and training school for teachers is being discussed now throughout the State and at the next session of the legislature a fight will be made to establish one.

In discussing the subject Prof. M. Rose, president of the Mississippi Teachers Association says:

"I see floating over the state a very weak attack upon the movement for a state normal training school for teachers in Mississippi. It perhaps is as strong an attack as could be made under the premises.

"The children of Mississippi are entitled to as good opportunities as the children of any other part of this republic. That is what the teachers of Mississippi are asking for at the hands of the next legislature.

"In one paragraph we see this statement: 'We deny that Mississippi school teachers do not measure up, as a class, with those of other states.'

"Has the writer attended school meetings, summer schools, and educational associations? Has he studied school systems and the profession to such an extent that he is thoroughly capable of making an accurate and unbiased statement as to the real facts in this case? No class of people in Mississippi are more earnest than the teachers; no class are more handicapped; no class realize it more fully or feel it more keenly and sorely than they; and no class are working more arduously, and pleading more earnestly and unselfishly than they. They know that the profession is not up to the standard in Mississippi, for they have mingled with the teachers of other sections sufficiently to feel the warmth of better conditions and opportunities.

"In another paragraph we see the following: 'The school room is a natural equipper and gateway to other callings and professions. It has been so from time immemorial and will continue to be so.'

"My sympathy was thoroughly aroused for the country child when I read the following from Prof. H. L. Whitfield: 'The training school is needed, especially for the country school, for the reason that the country children have suffered most from incompetent teachers. It has been the custom to learn how to teach on the country children, and as soon as this experimenting on the country children gave some proficiency, the teacher has been attracted to the town school because of the better salary and the longer term offered by the town school, and a new corps of ignorant boys and girls have gone out to fill the places thus made vacant, to again learn to teach by butchering childhood.'

"But when I read that 'the school room is the natural equipper and gateway to other callings and professions, has been from time immemorial and will continue to be so,' I shudder at the spectacle. If this statement is true, the means to the professions referred to are furnished at state expense and the steps to them are strewn with butchered childhood. If this is true, it would be better to stop the schools of Mississippi and use the whole appropriation in training up a body of professional teachers capable of dealing with immortal childhood in a rational manner. And yet, we deny that Mississippi school teachers do not measure up, as a class, with those of other states."

"The University, I. I. and C. and A. and M. are furnishing some good teachers. But where do they go and how many are they as compared with the conditions and demands? They go to the city schools and do not supply the demands there by half. Besides, these schools stand for a definite end or purpose and their pedagogical de-

partments are only a part of that great purpose and comparatively a small part. These departments are doing a great work for our city schools and by all means should be applauded and sustained; but Mississippi needs a great normal training school for teachers that stands for that alone to take hold of the country teacher and train up a stronger body of teachers for the country schools. The 'politician school teacher' referred to, instead of being numbered by the few dozen, is numbered by the thousand, and will continue to be heard from by the thousand until the childhood of Mississippi is given an equal chance with the children of other sections.

"Every white child in Mississippi is receiving \$15.44 per capita of average attendance while in New York he receives \$47.40. Our children are getting \$15.44 worth of training at the hand of a body of teachers, 75 per cent of whom come from the country schools with no professional training and no education other than that obtained in these country schools, and perhaps 90 per cent have no professional training. The children of New York are getting \$47.40 worth of teaching by a body of teachers, 60 per cent of whom have been especially trained in the normal schools, while the remainder have had high school or college education. Under such teaching and such educational advantages can we reasonably expect the next generation of the South to cope successfully with the North and East and West politically, industrially, commercially, or in any other way? We may under these conditions just give our full consent to be the muscle of the country, and let the more favored be the skill and brains. We will be a brave and noble lot of fathers to bequeath to our children such a heritage.

"The next session of the legislature of Mississippi is going to mark distinctly and clearly an epoch in her education progress. This legislature is going to erect a structure to the 'Goddess of Liberty,' not in stone, iron or bronze; but in the establishment of a Normal Training School for Teachers, that the children of the state may have qualified teachers to teach them."

A BURGLAR LANDED IN COUNTY JAIL

Took Advantage of Employers' Absence to Appropriately Things

During the past few weeks the residence of Mr. E. C. Chapman on Main St. has been burglarized two or three times and articles of clothing, silverware, a pistol and money stolen. Suspicion pointed to a negro boy cook, Sherman Johnson, who worked for Mr. Chapman and he was arrested Wednesday night, confessed and implicated another negro, Harrison, Lanier. While looking for the latter Justice Matthews and Constable Loftis ran in on a red hot crap game at the house of Ben Moore near the negro school building. Fifteen of the dusty bone throwers were arrested and when tried before Justice Matthews were found guilty and fined \$10 each. Harrison Lanier was one of the fifteen but they failed to make a case against him as there was no evidence that he had a hand in the burglaries except the unsupported testimony of Sherman Johnson who pleaded guilty and was bound over to Circuit Court under a bond of \$400, which he failed to give and was placed in jail.

Will Fight Foraker.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 29.—The Federation of Labor will fight Senator Foraker for any position he may aspire to at the hands of the Ohio voters. This is the declaration of Harry D. Thomas, the newly elected secretary of the federation. Mr. Thomas says Foraker is a corporation man and as such should be opposed.

INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING OKLAHOMA

From a Barren Waste 17 Years Ago to a Wealthy State

From an exchange we get the following facts regarding Oklahoma, which will be read with interest by every one:

Many years ago, just when no history has recorded, a Comanche brave sat on his pinto pony and grazed over a stretch of rolling country that swept on and on to where the sun sank behind the horizon. His gaze narrowed and a look of satisfaction passed over his face, as the story goes, then lifting his eyes he muttered the word "Oklahoma." In the language of the Comanche "Oklahoma" means "the land of the fair God," and that vast expanse which stirred the Indian to his stoical remark of praise has become the forty-sixth state in the Union, adding another star to Old Glory.

On April 22, 1889, 2,000,000 acres of land, lying a little west and north of the centre of Indian Territory and which had never been assigned by the Government to any Indian tribe, was opened for white settlement. Then occurred the memorable rush for lands in which the entire country was settled in a day and towns of 10,000 sprang up between daybreak and dark. For a year the people lived practically without law, in tents, in rough shacks and in dugouts, but they were industrious immigrants from Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and some from the Eastern States; and out of chaos order and system were soon created. Substantial buildings replaced the tents and dugouts in the towns, and on more isolated claims there appeared well-tiled farms. On June 6, 1890, Oklahoma was created a territory by act of Congress.

But the new state of Oklahoma comprises not only this land, which was opened for settlement seventeen years ago, but the Indian Territory proper also; that is, the twin territories, united, with the addition of several Indian reservations and a part of Texas, awarded after a boundary dispute, from the baby State, an area of 70,430 square miles, larger than Ohio and Indiana combined, or the aggregate area of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The new State has an appropriate population of 1,408,732 persons, and with the advertisement of her resources incident to Statehood the number is increasing more rapidly than the population of any other State in the Union.

In 1900 the now western half of the State, the territory of Oklahoma, had only 400,000 inhabitants, while at the present time they number 689,967. On the Indian Territory side the present number is 718,765. With soil and climate conditions which produce successfully all of the agricultural and horticultural products of the temperate zone; with native grasses and mild climate, making it an ideal stock raising country; with oil, gas, coal, cement, salt, asphalt, building stone and other valuable mineral deposits, the new State is attracting world-wide attention as a field for investment and is now enjoying a period of growth and an influx of immigration almost unprecedented in history. She enters the Union with the distinction of having a larger population at the time of admission than any other state.

Oklahoma produces annually, according to last records, about 97,000,000 bushels of corn, 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, over 10,000,000 bushels of oats and about 670,000 bales of cotton. The livestock number over 1,500,000 head of cattle, approximately 650,000 head of horses, 600,000 hogs, not to mention 156,000 sheep. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, are the three

great staples, corn, cotton and wheat grown so successfully on the same farm. As an exponent of scientific farming, Oklahoma bids fair to outdo any state in the Union. No less than 71 per cent of the entire population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, these mostly made up of successful and energetic farmers of the Middle West or from Texas, who have added to the natural resources of the country thrift and modern methods. Even the barren districts of the western part of the State will be developed by means of irrigation, for Oklahoma has \$3,200,000 to her credit in the national irrigation fund and projects for irrigating Green, Kiowa and Beaver counties are already well under way.

As a gas and oil producer Oklahoma will supply 20 per cent of the American output of petroleum. Two pipe lines connect the fields with Kansas refineries and the expenditure for development of oil and gas has been more than \$5,000,000. The best coal is found in the eastern, or Indian Territory side of the State, though in the part that was formerly Oklahoma Territory some deposits have proved profitable. In the Indian Territory side the annual output of coal reaches about 3,000,000 tons and its mining gives employment to 8,000 men and boys.

Oklahoma is lacking, however, in any precious metals, so far as is known. Her salt and gypsum deposits are extensive and she can supply the world with cement for generations to come. In the Wichita Mountain region is found an inexhaustible supply of fine granite and building stone.

As Oklahoma grew under territorial regime, ruled by Federal officers, her desire for Statehood became manifest several years ago. This increased to a general clamor, and on Dec. 5, 1905, Bird S. McGuire, the Territorial Delegate, introduced the Statehood bill in the lower house of congress, and after much harangue and amending it was passed, providing for the entrance of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory as a state into the Union, under the name of Oklahoma. According to its provisions the capital is to remain at Guthrie until 1910, and then its future location will be decided by a vote of the people.

The passage of the bill was marked with a celebration in the territories rarely equalled in real enthusiasm and patriotic fervor. When the news was flashed over the wires from Washington it was the signal for a general firing of guns, ringing of bells, tooting of whistles and other noisy demonstrations. The "Land of the Fair God" for a day and night was converted into a bedlam, dotted with bonfires and punctured with the flash of firearms. Every citizen who could walk, joined in processions which passed round and round the streets, yelling, waving flags, shaking hands and discharging revolvers that had seen service in the days of the rush.

Then Oklahoma got busy on the preliminary—the preparations for the official birth of the new state. From the 110 districts provided for in the bill, delegates were elected to the Constitutional Convention which assembled at Guthrie. Here the native "silver tongued" orators spilled eloquence all over the convention hall, threw ink wells at each other in true Western style and passed the lie on several occasions. But despite it all they finally drafted a constitution which the Hon. Williams Jennings Bryan has said is superior to the Constitution of the United States itself, and which President Roosevelt says touches on everything except the sort of tooth powder a man shall use. It has provisions that has wrung groans from the trust octopus, shrieks from the railroads and chatters of rage from the saloon keeper. Woman's influence played an important part, and when (Continued on Last Page)

THE HOTEL GILMER THANKSGIVING DINNER

Was Enjoyed by About One Hundred People—A Guessing Contest Added to Pleasure of Guests.

The elegant Thanksgiving dinner served at the New Hotel Gilmer was enjoyed by about one hundred guests, the majority of whom were Columbus people.

The menu was all that the most fastidious appetite could ask for or want and, although the day was an exceedingly gloomy one everybody present had a good time.

The pleasure of the occasion was added to by a guessing contest, in which valuable prizes were given to the lady and the gentleman guessing nearest to the number of seed in a large pumpkin, which upon counting showed that it contained 722. The ladies prize, pearl handle opera glasses; was won by Miss Gray Irion, her guess being 713. Mrs. T. F. Ramage was next; hers being 690. A silver loving cup, the prize for the gentleman, was won by Mr. Gattling. His guess was 731. George Senter was next with 711. While Miss Daisy Allen, Mrs. Murray's sister, was not in the contest she made a guess for fun and beat the whole crowd; her figures being 725.

"FATTY FELIX"

The laughing success, "Fatty Felix" which will be produced at the Columbus Theatre Wednesday next, is the one best bet in musical comedy, as it gets away from the old time melodrama, tragedy and general lines of plays. With Fatty and his girl, dogs, goats, etc., there's something happening all the time, much to the pleasure of the audience. The old adage, "Laugh and grow fat," is fully demonstrated by "Fatty Felix," witty savings, and his comic songs keep the audience in an uproar of laughter from start to finish.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. G. W. Boyd, of Dunbar, was in city Saturday.

Mr. C. W. West of Caledonia, was in the city Saturday.

Capt. John Barksdale, of New Hope, spent Saturday in the city.

Judge J. A. Orr leaves for Jackson today, to attend Supreme Court.

Mr. S. L. McCrary, of the prairie, transacted business in the city Saturday.

Rev. M. H. Armour, of Tupelo, was mingling with his Columbus friends Saturday.

Capt. W. S. Mullins and Mr. Albert Hirschman made a flying visit to Jackson the past week.

Dr. Chas. H. Goodman has been in Jackson several days attending a meeting of the State Board of Opticians which met there Friday.

Hon. A. A. Kincannon, Chancellor of the University, spent yesterday in the city meeting his old friends, who are legion in this part of the State.

Mr. Louis Hopkins, who has been visiting his parents in this city, will return to the A. and M. College this afternoon.

Mr. Robert Skinner, who has been attending the A. and M. College for the past few months, is in the city visiting home folks.

Mrs. William Turnbow, of Mount Sterling, is expected to arrive this week to visit her brother, Col. C. L. Lincoln and family.

The candy tent furnishes pure candy. Go there to get the best. M. L. Butts.

Just arrived, a new line of Hot Water Bottles, both plain rubber and flannel covered. Prices to suit.—Johnston & Caine's Drug Store.

POLICEMAN "BULL" QUILTS THE SERVICE

And Joins the Host of Dogs Gone Before Him

"Bull," a familiar figure who has been a member of the police force for many years, died Friday afternoon and his remains were buried by the policemen Saturday morning at the rear of the city hall; the services being presided over by Chief Munger and Capt. Smith.

"Bull" was a dog but he always attended to his own business—A THING WE CANNOT SAY ABOUT SOME PEOPLE—and as a consequence he was very popular with the policemen and members of the fire department, whose mascot he had been for a long time.

Painfully Injured.

Mr. Joe Young, of Grenada, who is engaged in buying cotton at Eupora and Kilmichael was in the city Thursday to spend Thanksgiving with his wife, who has charge of the millinery department at the L. I. and C.

Thursday morning he came up town and mingled with his friends until a little after noon when he took a car to go home. The car was crowded and he was standing on the steps. When making the turn at the Southern depot he lost his hold and was thrown violently to the ground. He was taken to the Columbus Hospital where an examination showed that the ligaments of the right ankle were badly ruptured and he has been suffering intensely since. It is probable that he will not be able to get out for several weeks.

Go to the Candy tent at the old stand and get pure homemade candy. M. L. Butts.

Have you seen "Fatty Felix"? If not, you miss the musical hit of the season.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

"Because it's for One Thing Only, and Mississippi People Appreciate This."

Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They cure sick kidneys.

They cure backache, every kidney ill.

L. E. Adams, corner 29th Avenue and 5th Street, Meriden, Miss., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney and bladder trouble. Before using them I had been under the care of a physician, he did not seem to understand my case and I became very nervous. I finally gave up his treatment and commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills which had been highly recommended to me. In a short time the inflammation and irritation had disappeared and I was as well as ever before in my life. They seemed to have a healing effect upon the kidneys and bladder, giving me ease almost immediately. Doan's Kidney Pills are my friend and I am glad to add my testimony in their favor to the many others who also testify to their great value."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Telepathy Told of Son's Death.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.—As James A. Seattle, 18 years old, was ground to death beneath a freight train at Hannibal, Mo., while hurrying home to a Chicago Thanksgiving, his mother learned of his fate by mental telepathy. It was 4:45 a. m. when young Seattle, ninety miles away, fell beneath the wheels. At that hour Mrs. Seattle was awakened by a dream of surpassing vividness in which she was told of an accident that had befallen her boy. She awoke gasping, overcome with a nervous chill.

Dr. A. A. Wofford, the dentist, has returned from his fall trip and will now be found in his office in Odd Fellows building by his friends, acquaintances, and the public generally. He cordially invites them to call and see him and he will do your dental work equal to the best and with as little pain as possible.

We are Ready for You

Eagerly awaiting the opportunity to put you in touch with all the latest and best in Christmas Novelties for 1907

We are offering the best products of the most reliable Manufacturers and a certain assurance of HIGH QUALITY and HONEST VALUE in every article.

Something Appropriate for Every Person

Our varied and complete assortment insures satisfactory selections in all cases and Really Appropriate, and Desirable Gifts for either Old or Young may be found in abundance

Tempting Prices on All

We offer our Holiday Goods at a uniform scale of very reasonable prices, assuring the buying public that our price marks have but one meaning, and that is, HONEST VALUES. Bear in mind that purchases from our stock are certain to give

Perfect Satisfaction on Christmas Morning

Our Optical Parlor is a Success
Dr. CHAS. D. GOODWIN, a Specialist, is in charge of this Department.

ATER THE JEWELER
Columbus, : : Miss.